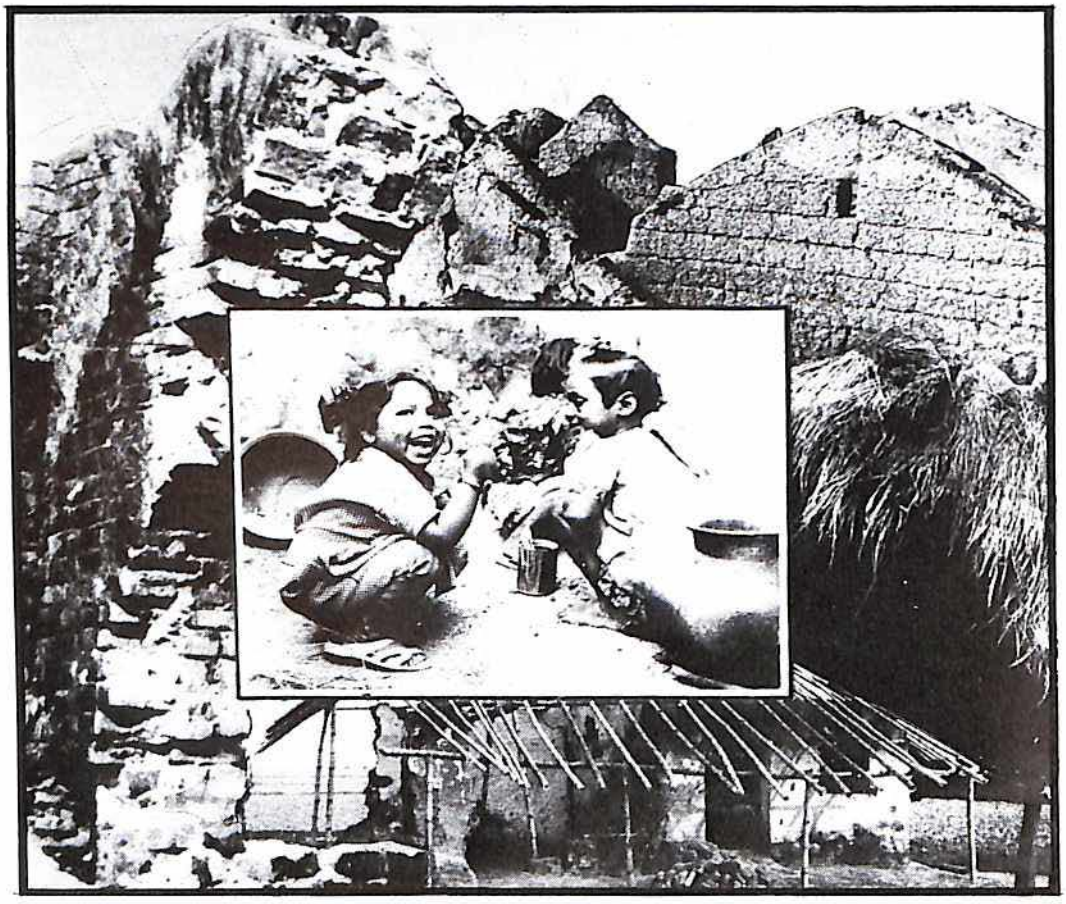
Lutheran World Service
(India)
Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit

Annual Report 1989



In the midst of destruction there is hope

A Report on the Activities of
Lutheran World Service—India

Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit during the year 1989

LUTHERAN WORLD SERVICE (INDIA)

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FROM THE DIRECTOR, LWS (INDIA)

In 1989, eastern India was spared from any major disaster as floods, cyclone or drought. This gave a breathing time to LWS E & R Unit to concentrate on some of the restoration programmes undertaken as a result of natural calamities in 1988 such as traditional housing, primary school construction in Malda and West Dinajpur in West Bengal. Similarly, rehabilitation work was taken up in South 24-Parganas *viz.*, sinking of tubewells and building primary schools for the cyclone victims. The housing project in Bihar for the earthquake victims were also started in full swing. In Orissa, the labour intensive projects and drilling operation continued without respite in the drought affected districts.

Being the election year, the entire programmes of the E & R Unit had to be slowed down for a short while. But before the elections were over, the Bhagalpur communal riots in Bihar worsened the situation. The Government of Bihar invited LWS also to assist the riot victims. We commenced our relief operations immediately. Certain rehabilitation measures are also being planned for the riot victims.

One of the important events of the year was the visit of the International Evaluation team, after a period of five years to review the LWS India programmes. The team with its limited time at its disposal, visited the E & R Unit's operations as well and made satisfactory comments on the programme. We are grateful for their visit.

We extend our sincere thanks to the Headquarters in Geneva and the donors who made it possible to help the people in need. We are grateful to the State Governments of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh for their confidence in us and the timely co-operation and support given to us in our efforts to help the people in distress. LWS (I) is deeply indebted to the U.E.L.C.I. and the Lutheran Churches in India for their strong support and guidance from time to time.

Finally, I give my heartfelt thanks to all those who are involved in emergency relief work in the most inaccessible areas facing countless problems on behalf of Lutheran World Service and for the sake of the distressed community whom we serve.

With greetings,

Erling Nielsen
Director,
LWS (I), Calcutta.

Dated: February, 1990.

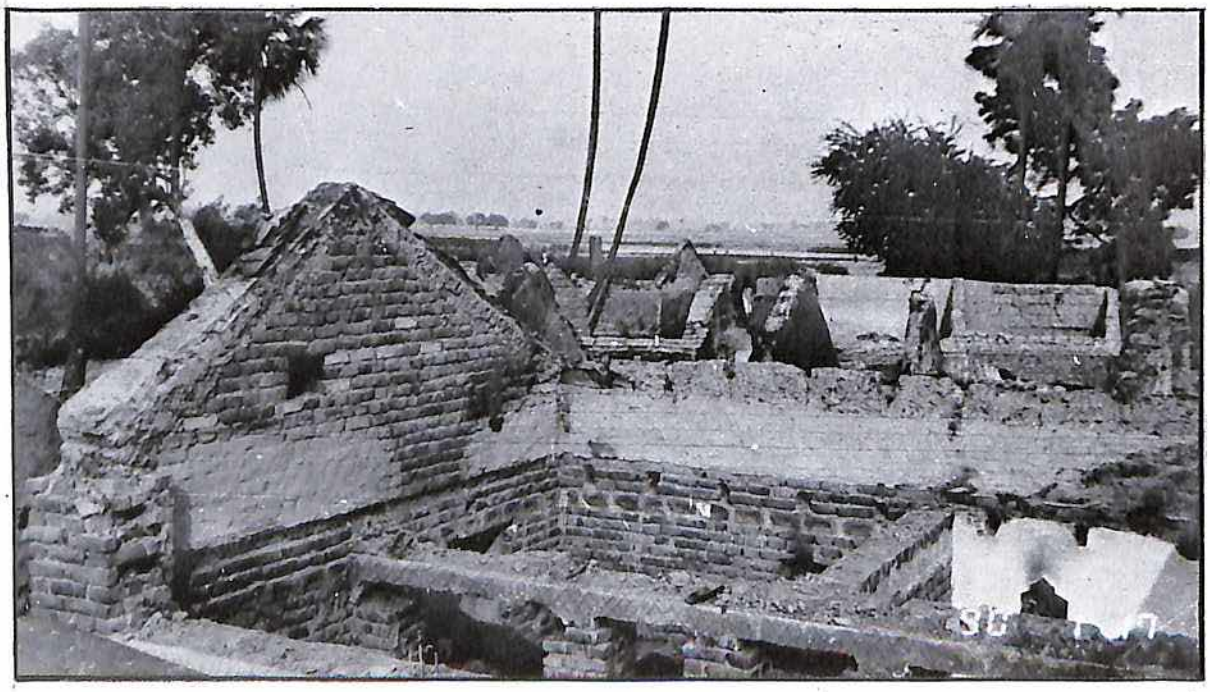
INTRODUCTION

We thought it a happy omen when we had no natural calamities of very serious dimensions in the Eastern Region in 1989, in Bihar, Assam, West Bengal and Orissa. In Assam and Bihar some of the rivers were in spate but the havoc was not massive and widespread. 1989 was, therefore, exceptionally a good year with satisfactory food production and favourable weather conditions.

BIHAR

COMMUNAL HOLOCAUST

But by the fag end of the year, this unusual calm was suddenly disturbed and some of the states in eastern and northern India had virtual "blood baths" viz. ghastly communal killings mainly in Bihar. Blood was shed in different parts of Bihar in the name of religion. Dhanbad, Sitamarhi, Bhagalpur and Madhubani districts witnessed street battles and Bhagalpur was the worst hit. Erupting on October 24th it continued unabated through November in Bhagalpur town; it spilled over to the rural areas and took the lives of innocent rural men, women and children. The minority communities were the heavy losers in the deal. It is officially estimated that 334 people were killed in the bloody massacre in Bhagalpur district alone, leave alone other districts in Bihar or in the neighbouring states. Unofficially the death toll was much more. Arson, looting, burning of houses and properties, went on without respite in spite of the intervention by the police and the army. Both the State and the Central Governments took immediate measures to contain the violence and the mass killing but it took quite a time almost two months. Much of the stepped up violence was linked to the parliamentary elections in November '89.



The aftermath of communal fury in Bhagalpur

Improvised shelter

Refugee camps were organised by the State Government in several parts of the district. Nearly 30 of them suddenly sprung up in no time to protect the riot victims and to give them food and shelter. According to Government sources more than 9000 families, approx. 40,000 people in 150 villages including Bhagalpur town were the worst sufferers. Nearly 10,000 houses were either fully destroyed or partly damaged in the district. Shelterless and helpless victims were floating around in the township during night and day in the cold wave.

EMERGENCY RELIEF

Relief and succor started primarily from the Government and then from the voluntary agencies. Local and National voluntary organisations such as CASA, TATA Relief, ZAMEET-E-ISLAM Gandhi Peace Foundation, MADRASA ARABIA and other indigenous organisations did their mite in soothing this bleeding community.

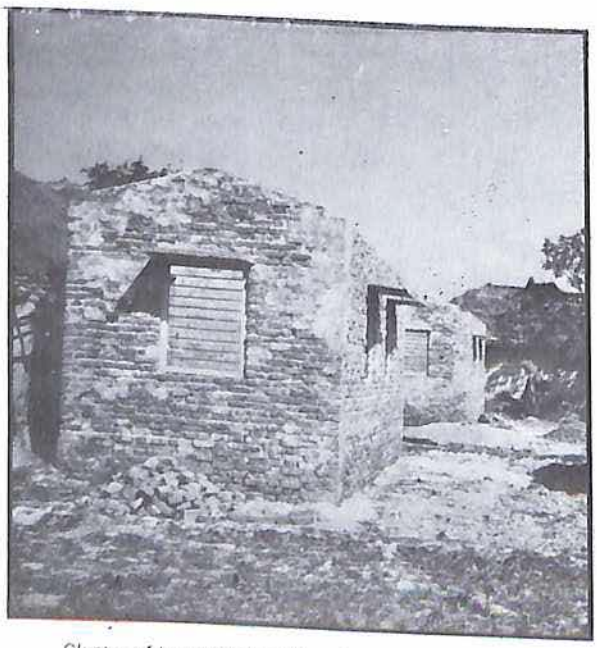
Futile search for drinking water

LUTHERAN WORLD SERVICE (INDIA) OPERATION

The Govt. of Bihar sent a formal invitation to Lutheran world Service (India) to assist the riot victims in relief and rehabilitation programme. After conducting a survey of the people and the area, meeting afflicted people, and consulting the district and local authorities, Lutheran World Service initiated relief operations at Government's request to provide clothing (children garments) to a total number of 14,000 in two sub-divisions. The programme has commenced in full swing and is progressing satisfactorily.

It is very likely (subject to availability of funds) that Lutheran World Service may take positive steps to launch a few rehabilitation programmes for the riot victims; providing drinking water facilities, cleaning of polluted open dug wells and distributing building materials as bamboos and sal poles for construction of the houses by the affected people.

Lutheran World Service by this mission of mercy is also making an attempt to difuse tension and dispel hatred and infuse in them communal harmony, a sense of understanding and concern for one another.



Cluster of houses for earthquake victims in progress

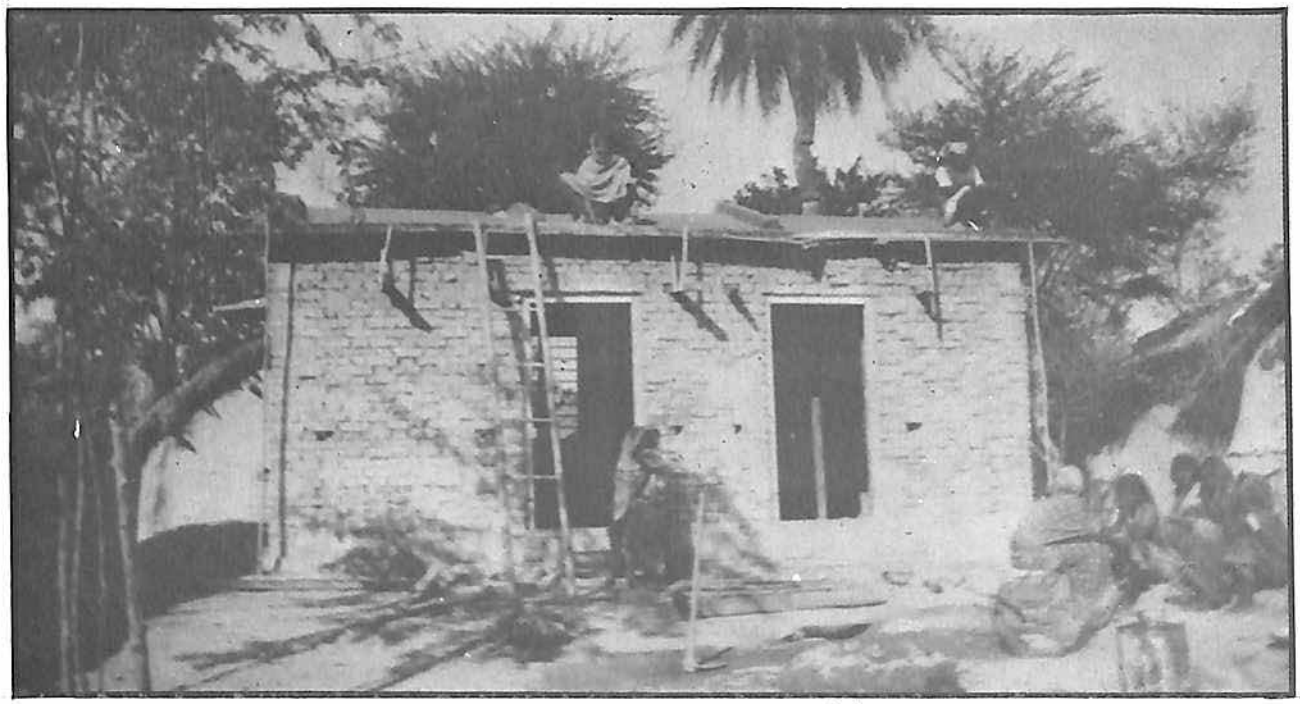
Children receiving garments

BIHAR EARTHQUAKE

In August, 1988, Bihar State experienced "the century's second worst earth quake" killing all on a sudden 500 or more people and destroying hundreds and thousands of houses and public properties worth millions and millions of rupees. The State Government and the Central Government were taken aback at the colossal loss of human life and properties and it was beyond their resources to rehabilitate the afflicted community. The earthquake shook all the northern districts of Bihar and even West Bengal, Orrissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya and Sikkim. Approx. 150,000 houses completely collapsed in Bihar alone in the Northern districts. The weaker

sections were the hard hit and housing was a big problem for them.

In this predicament the Govt. of Bihar sought the assistance of voluntary agencies. And Lutheran World Service was one of the invitees. At the recommendation of the Govt. of Bihar, Lutheran World Service initiated a housing programme in Madhubani district, extreme north of the state bordering Nepal. The entire district was shaken by the earthquake. 98 people died, 1124 were injured, 41,244 houses damaged and 8000 houses fully destroyed. After a proper survey of the district, Lutheran World Service selected Laukahi block for the housing construction; to put up pucca houses, two rooms 11′ × 8′ and 8′ × 8′ with reinforced concrete roofs. Five hundred was the target each costing approx. Rs 18000/-; 402 have already been started, 129 fully completed and 164 are nearing completion and 109 are in progress.



Houses for earthquake victims nearing completion

Housing construction, especially permanent houses in this remote region is almost an impossible task. Building materials such as cement, bricks, iron rods, sand etc. are very costly and sometimes unavailable. Transportation of supplies to the area is also very much expensive and not easy due to lack of proper roads and other communication facilities. And more than all, hostile climatic conditions, heavy rains during monsoon, extreme hot weather during summer and perishing cold in winter is very much against smooth implementation of the construction work. It is in the midst of these heavy odds, that the Lutheran World Service field staff are trying their utmost to complete this Project.

A completed house ready for occupation

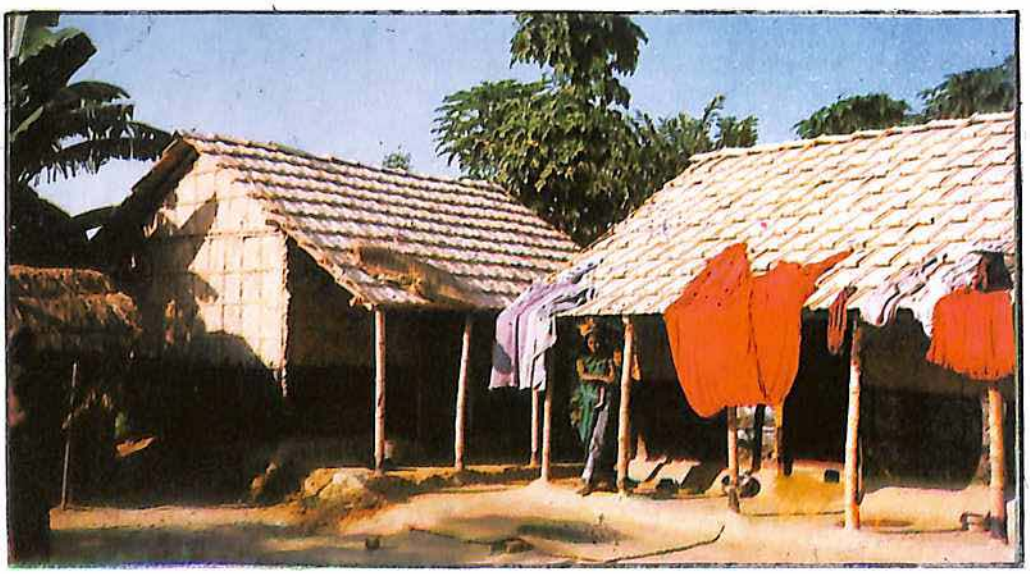
One of the most satisfying feature of this house building programme, is the enthusiastic participation of the local community *viz.* the beneficiaries. As Lutheran World Service could provide only two rooms, the beneficiaries themselves are putting up either a separate kitchen or a verandah for their house. All the unskilled labour required for each house is part of their job. It is a joint effort rather than the accomplishment of a single voluntary organisation.

WEST BENGAL FLOODS 1987 AND 1988

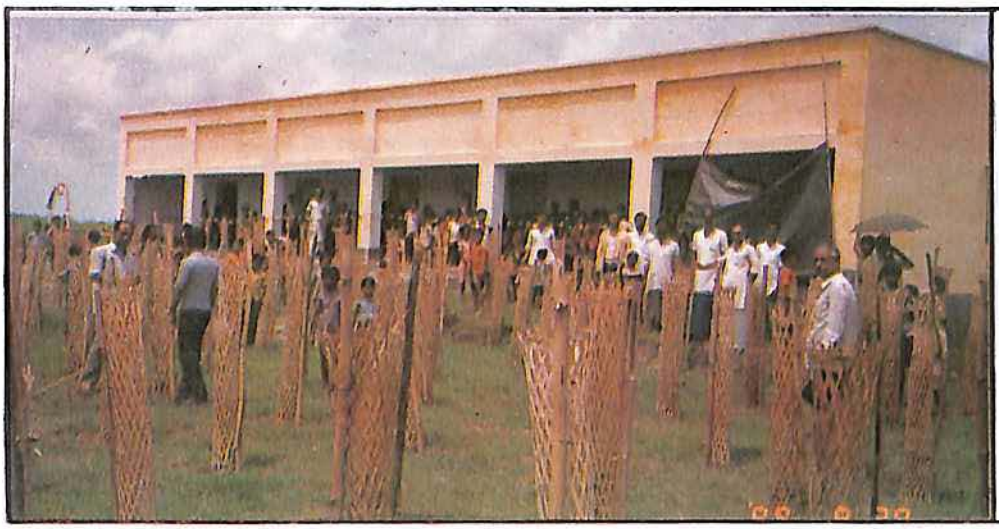
Both in 1987 and 1988 North Bengal was badly battered by severe floods. Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur, Malda & Murshidabad were some of the districts which suffered heavily due to continuous floods in both the years. Because of repeated floods, restoration programmes taken by Lutheran World Service in Malda and West Dinajpur were seriously delayed. The primary school construction sites and the traditional housing sites selected in 1987 and where the programmes commenced in 1987, could not be completed even in 1988, due to the heavy flood in the same districts and same region in 1988.

Two thousand houses, 1000 each in Malda and West Dinajpur were, therefore, completed only in the year 1989. When these traditional houses were nearing completion, the respective district authorities made further request for additional houses of 500 each. Available funds permitted only 640 more houses *i.e.* 340 in West Dinajpur and 300 in Malda. In West Dinajpur all the three hundred forty houses were completed. But in Malda, the housing sites were made available only late in December '89. And the work is in progress. Each house made of bamboos, tiles, ridges and bamboomatting measured 12' × 10'

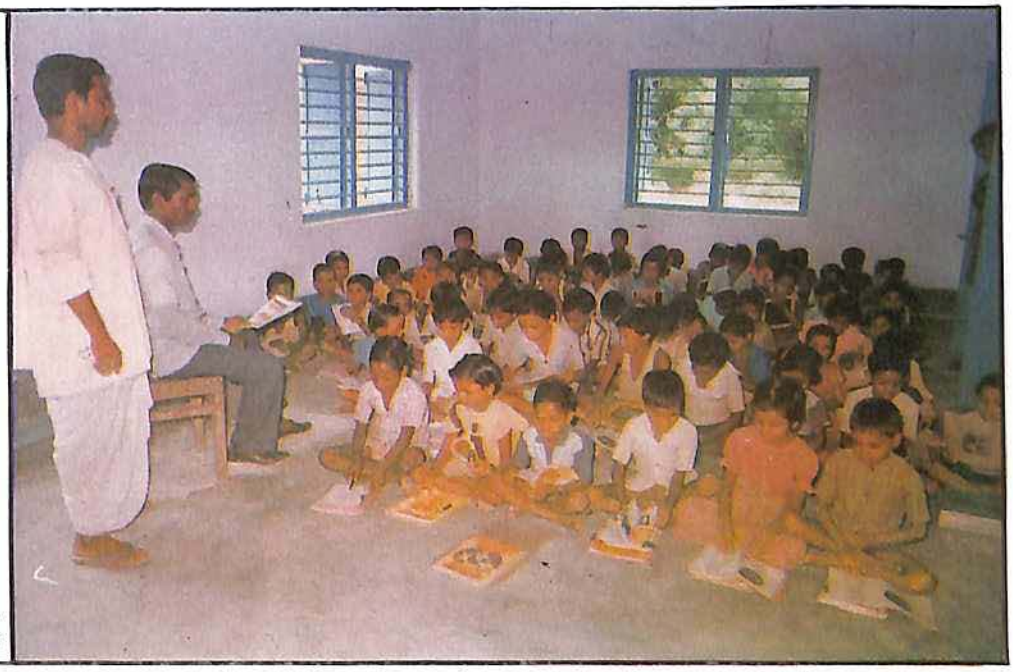
Bamboo structure for a traditional house in North Bengal



Instant occupation of a completed house



Delighted beneficiaries of a completed Primary school building in West Dinajpur



A typical classroom—airy and spacious

with 4' verandah and was costing approx Rs 2400/-.

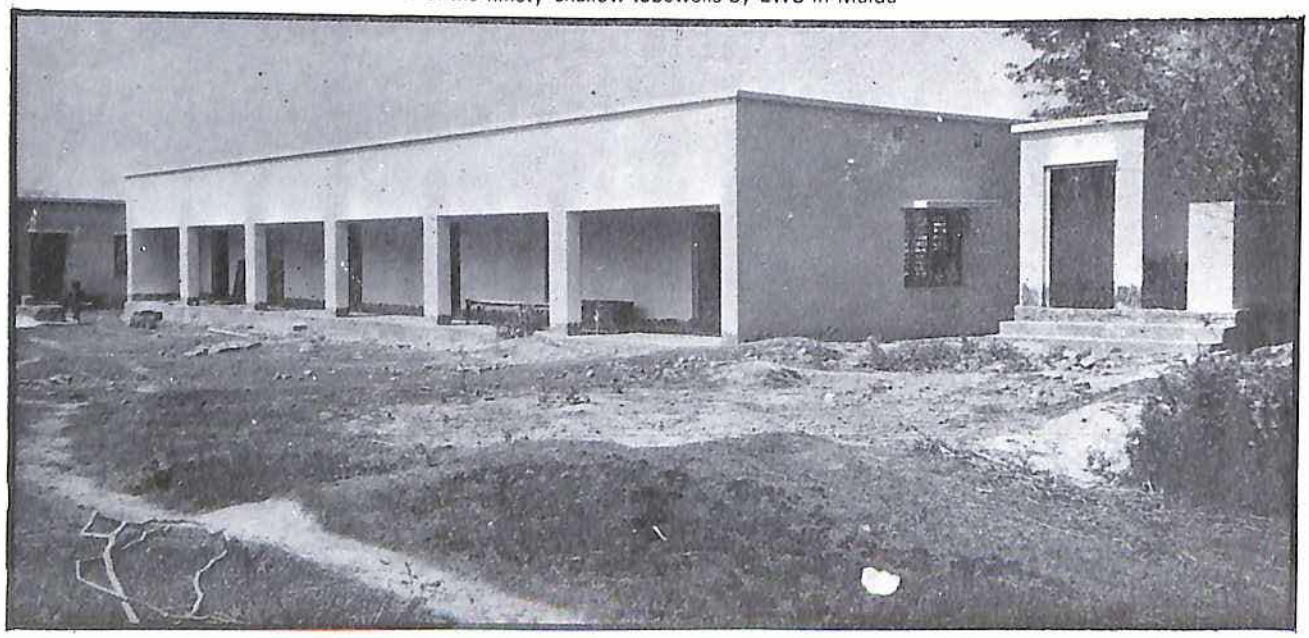
There was also unusual delay in the construction of primary schools, 20 each in both the districts, Malda and West Dinajpur. The flood waters of 1988 inundated the proposed school sites in both the districts. Further construction materials for the schools could not be transported to the interior sites, due to lack of transport facilities and broken bridges and culverts in the area.

Both in the construction of traditional houses and the schools, amazingly the community showed great patience and tolerance and participated in the effort as much as they could. All the unskilled labour required for construction of houses was voluntarily given for the success of the programme. As in the case of the school construction the entire local community put in their labour, in lifting the building materials to the interior areas, even by head load; also engaged themselves in clearing the debris, raising the land and also in preparing the floors of the class rooms, ready for cement mortar finish. The permanent primary school comprises of 5 class rooms, a teacher's room and sanitary facilities. In size, each school building was 72' long and 22' wide with a 6' verandah, costing approx. Rs 165,000/-.

ADDITIONAL TUBEWELLS AND SCHOOLS

Although we completed 90 tubewells in Malda and 116 tubewells in West Dinajpur in 1987-88, we had a further request in 1989 for another 24 nos. in West Dinajpur which have been duly completed. In both the districts, LWS handed over the newly constructed schools early in 1989, 20 each in Malda and West Dinajpur, but the district authorities of West Dinajpur submitted an additional request for two more schools in two of the interior areas of the district. As funds were available for two more schools the same are under construction.

One of the ninety shallow tubewells by LWS in Malda



Primary school with sanitary facilities

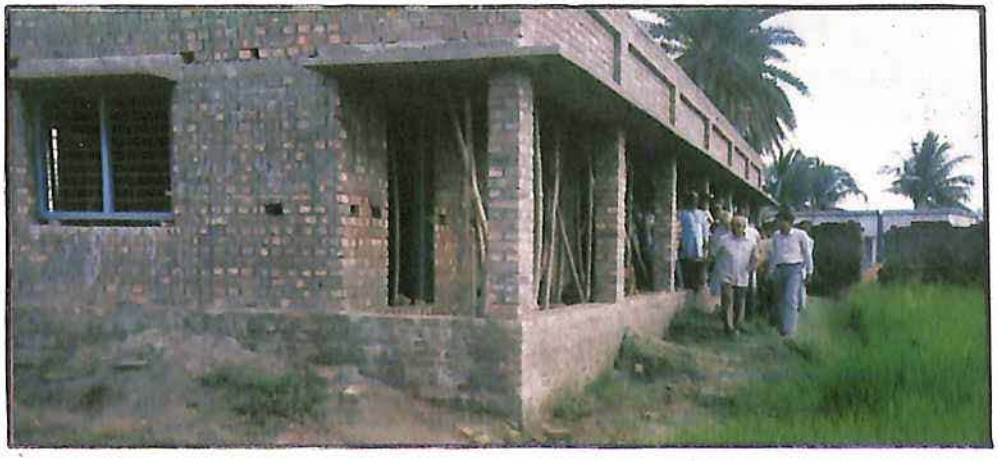
RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME 1988 IN CYCLONE RAVAGED SUNDERBANS.

Every cyclone or a flood unwinds the economy of the suffering community and places the Government also in despair due to the heavy financial burden thrust on them because of the many demands and needs of the distressed victims. This was true of the 2 million cyclone victims of Sunderbans, both South 24 Parganas and North 24 Parganas districts, who were severely battered by the cyclone which hit the region on 29th November, 1988. Gosaba and Basanti blocks in South 24 Parganas and Hingalganj in North 24 Parganas were really ravaged. Besides heavy destruction of houses, mainly mud huts of the weaker sections, almost all the primary schools in the region built of mud walls and thatch were razed to the ground. Three hundred and twentytwo such buildings collapsed in three blocks of Gosaba, Basanti and Kultoli in South 24 Parganas where LWS operates. Lutheran World Service got a request from the State Govt to reconstruct at least 100 of them.

Lutheran World Service did its mite in extending timely relief operations in three blocks *viz.* Basanti, Gosaba and Kultoli, but could not venture on rehabilitation programmes, as reconstruction of schools or sinking of tubewells due to non-availability of funds initially. Nevertheless, we accepted the challenge from the State Government and offered to construct 26 schools and 20 tubewells in the two blocks, Basanti and Gosaba and work commenced in 1989. But very soon we had assurances from our donors that we could take up more schools and tubewells in Sunderbans. The present allocation of 47 primary school buildings are as follows:

Basanti 18, Gosaba 19 in South 24 Parganas and 10 in North 24 Parganas. The work is in progress. Twenty more tubewells will be sunk in Gosaba and Basanti.

A cyclone devastated school building in Sunderbans



A newly built school building to replace the above

It is very much appropriate to mention here the donation of four tubewells that we received from the CATHEDRAL RELIEF SERVICE OF THE CHURCH OF NORTH INDIA, CALCUTTA, when Lutheran World Service was thirsty for tubewells for the benefit of cyclone victims in South 24 Parganas. These four tubewells were the first to be sunk in Gosaba block immediately after the cyclone to provide drinking water. Lutheran World Service is very much grateful for this gesture of partnership from a sister church organisation.

CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The construction of school buildings in these interior areas is itself a challenge. Entire building materials (bricks, cement, iron rods, sand, timber etc.) have to be transported from the mainland by boats energised or otherwise from the respective ghats to school sites by bullock carts or headloads. The local beneficiaries play an important role in transporting the building materials from the river side to the school sites. In most of the areas, the local leadership mobilises the community to render voluntary service in this regard and where there is great dearth of man power Lutheran World Service has to pay a nominal sum against carrying costs. The whole process of the construction of school is based on co-operation between the local community and the Lutheran World Service field staff. All these newly constructed school buildings in future will also serve the community as cyclone or flood shelters or community centres.

TUBEWELLS IN SUNDERBANS.

Sinking of tubewells in Sunderbans is another herculean task. The depth of the tubewell to get potable water free from salinity is about 1000' to 1500', some times even more. Only manual rigs can work in the region since heavy power rigs cannot be moved in to the area for want of transportation facilities. Some times, deep drilling by manual rigs causes problems; there could be rocky region to cut through in the middle of the operation, and this will snap or break the tubes while sinking. Unsuccessful bores are also not uncommon in these areas and also gushing of saline water when the entire depth is sunk. It is through these uncertainties that we bore the wells in Sunderbans. But once the potable water is struck even at a depth of 1500' or more, it is a happy event and for the community it is a blessing for ever.

Depending on soil conditions it takes two weeks to one month usually to complete a tubewell by manual rig in Sunderbans.

Drawing safe drinking water

Representatives of a donor agency at a tubewell site

ANDHRA PRADESH

BHADRACHALAM HOUSING 1988.

. When Lutheran World Service E & R Unit completed its housing programme in 1987 in West and East Godavari districts in Andhra Pradesh, United Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India (UELCI) made a request to put up a housing colony for 30 families in Arkur village belonging to the Good Samaritan Evangelical Lutheran Mission at Bhadrachalam. A Lutheran World Service E & R Unit team was accordingly sent to the site in November, 1988.

Houses in a new colony in Badrachalam, Andhra Pradesh

There have been some problems in the execution of this small project. Primarily the land for the housing scheme, was a hilly track which was to be levelled to make it suitable for house construction. The villagers *viz.* the beneficiaries volunteered to do the same. Likewise open dug wells had to be put up to get adequate water for the house construction and also for the community. Lutheran World Service had to obtain necessary permit from the local Government authorities to construct these houses on behalf of the beneficiaries. After all these preliminaries the work commenced in February 1989, and the housing scheme was completed in May, 1989.

Each of these houses measuring 17'-6" × 8' and consisting of two rooms and a verandah with reinforced concrete roof cost approx. Rs. 14,900/-.

In this tiny little project, there was close participation of the beneficiaries, the local churches, UELCI and the local Government authorities. UELCI in addition to their support, spared one of their staff members to be with our team for liaison work and to boost the morale of the community and the Lutheran World Service field staff who were working in an isolated area. Lutheran World Service is ever grateful to the local churches and UELCI.

ORISSA

BALIAPAL BLOCK in Balasore district of Orissa is now an internationally known place in India and abroad due to the successful launching of "Agni" in 1989. The people of Baliapal are often disturbed or uprooted by natural calamities as cyclone or floods. A severe cyclonic storm lashed Balasore district from 25th May to the early hours of 27, 1989. The worst affected blocks were Baliapal, Bhograi, Basta and Balasore Sadar. A large number of houses, 22,000 were either partially damaged or fully destroyed. A cropped area of about 12,000 hectares has been affected by saline inundation. About 1,700 school buildings (temporary structures) have collapsed.

Lutheran World Service E & R Unit was specially requested by the district authorities to take up emergency relief operations in Baliapal and Bhograi blocks. Lutheran World Service could organise immediate emergency relief operations as our relief teams were in the neighbouring sub-division of the same district. A nutrition programme was initiated for 5,000 beneficiaries with milk and emergency rations, by the end of May which continued up to the end of September, 1989. Likewise 4,800 pcs. of clothing were distributed in Bhograi block.

Scene at a Nutrition programme centre in Balasore

Nutrition programme at roadside centre

DROUGHT IN NILGIRI & OUPADA BLOCKS

While Baliapal was suffering from cyclone, the hilly region of Nilgiri and Oupada blocks in the same district were threatened by drought. There is constant scarcity of drinking water in the area and also inadequate water for agriculture and irrigation. Lutheran World Service was therefore requested to drill at least 100 tubewells in the hilly track and the tribal belt and also to continue the Food-for-work programme to assist the weaker sections such as landless labourers or marginal farmers with work and to take up a few irrigation schemes.

tribal area, consists of 322 villages with a total population of 152,000. There is acute shortage of drinking water in these hamlets. These additional tubewells. 67 nos. when completed will be of immense help to the community which is dying for want of drinking water. Drinking polluted water from tanks and drains and unhygienic places is already a health hazard for the community.

The Lutheran World Service E & R Unit simultaneously started an emergency feeding programme in the drought affected pockets for

Green pastures and still water a food-for-work in Nilgiri (Balasore)

We could initiate 67 tubewells, to be taken up by the drilling unit. In 1989 we completed in all 47 tubewells and ten irrigation tanks for the benefit of the tribal community in Nilgiri Sub-division. Nilgiri Sub-division predominantly a

children (0-6), nursing and expectant mothers. It started in May, 1989, and continued till August, 1989. On an average 2,000 beneficiaries were fed with a cup of milk and a cake of emergency ration in eight centres.

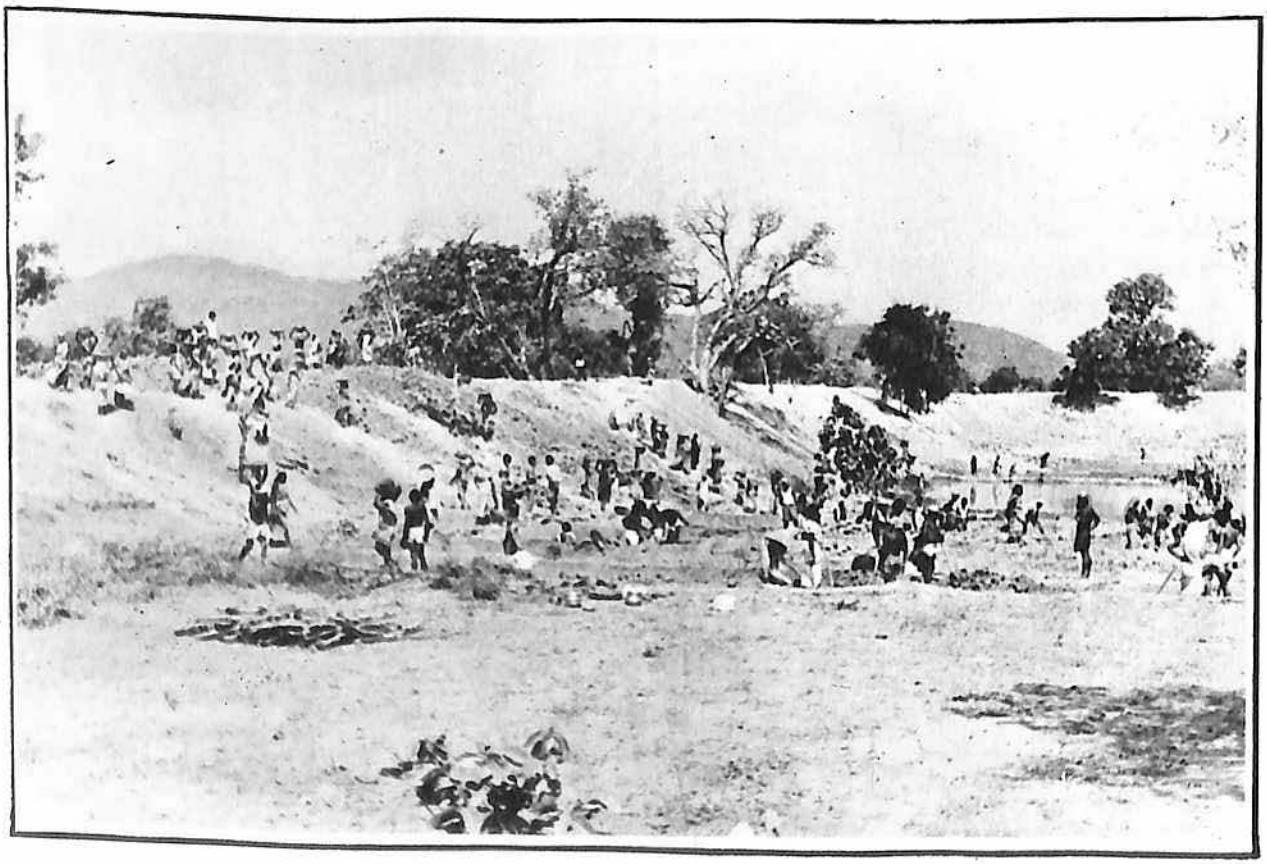
A newly completed FFW Project in Balasore District ready for use

KORAPUT which is adjacent to Kalahandi district and in the drought prone region of Orissa State was equally affected by drought from, 1986, which continued up to 1989. Lutheran World Service was requested to plan and implement drought emergency operations in 1987. As a result, nutrition programme and labour intensive projects were taken up in Kashipur block which was the worst affected area in the district. Almost five thousand beneficiaries, children, nursing and expectant mothers were covered under this programme for a period of four months in the early part of the operation. In 1988 itself we organised ten labour intensive projects which could be completed only in February, 1989. These were minor irrigation projects and tanks, with a view to assist irrigation projects of the community and also to give food for the weaker sections during drought.

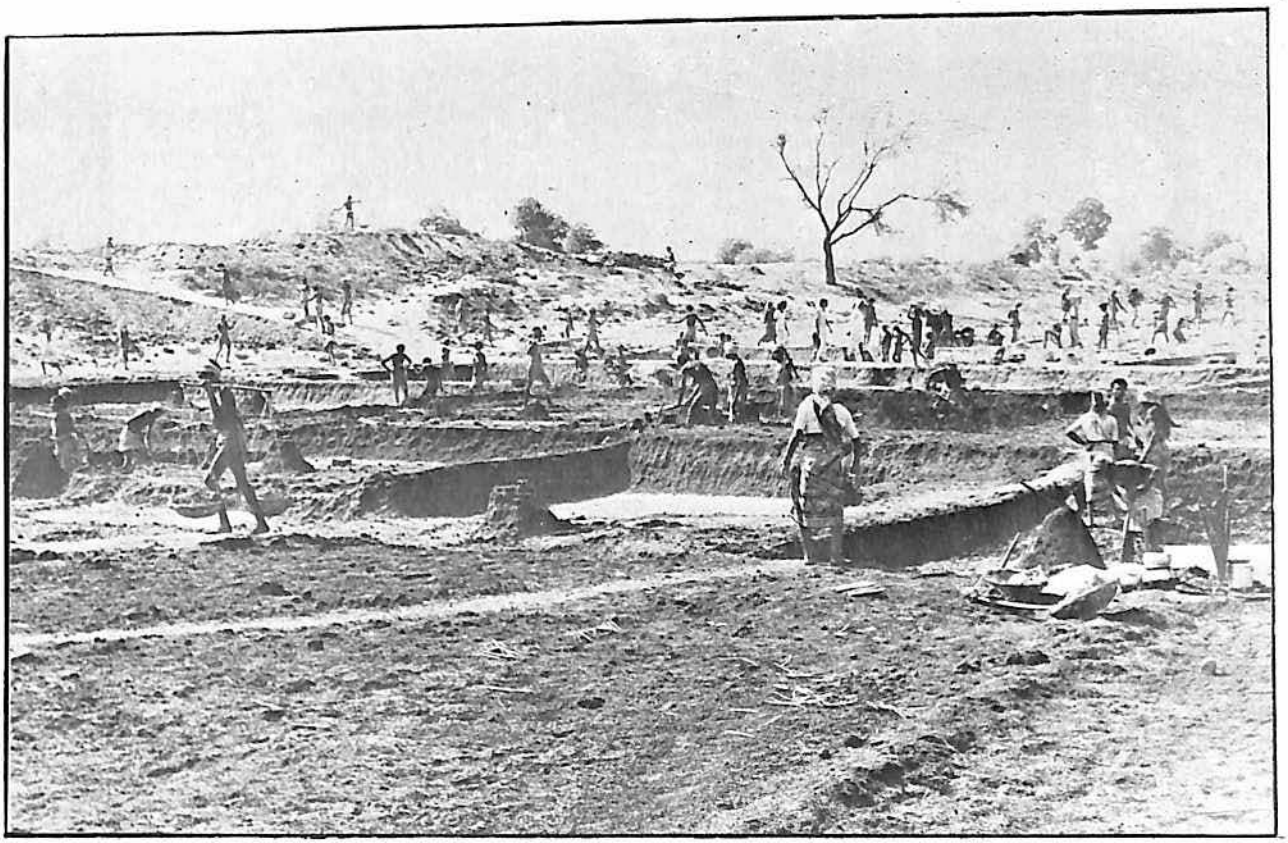
Koraput district is basically dry and hilly. Last year the rainfall was more than normal and the yield was also better.

KALAHANDI

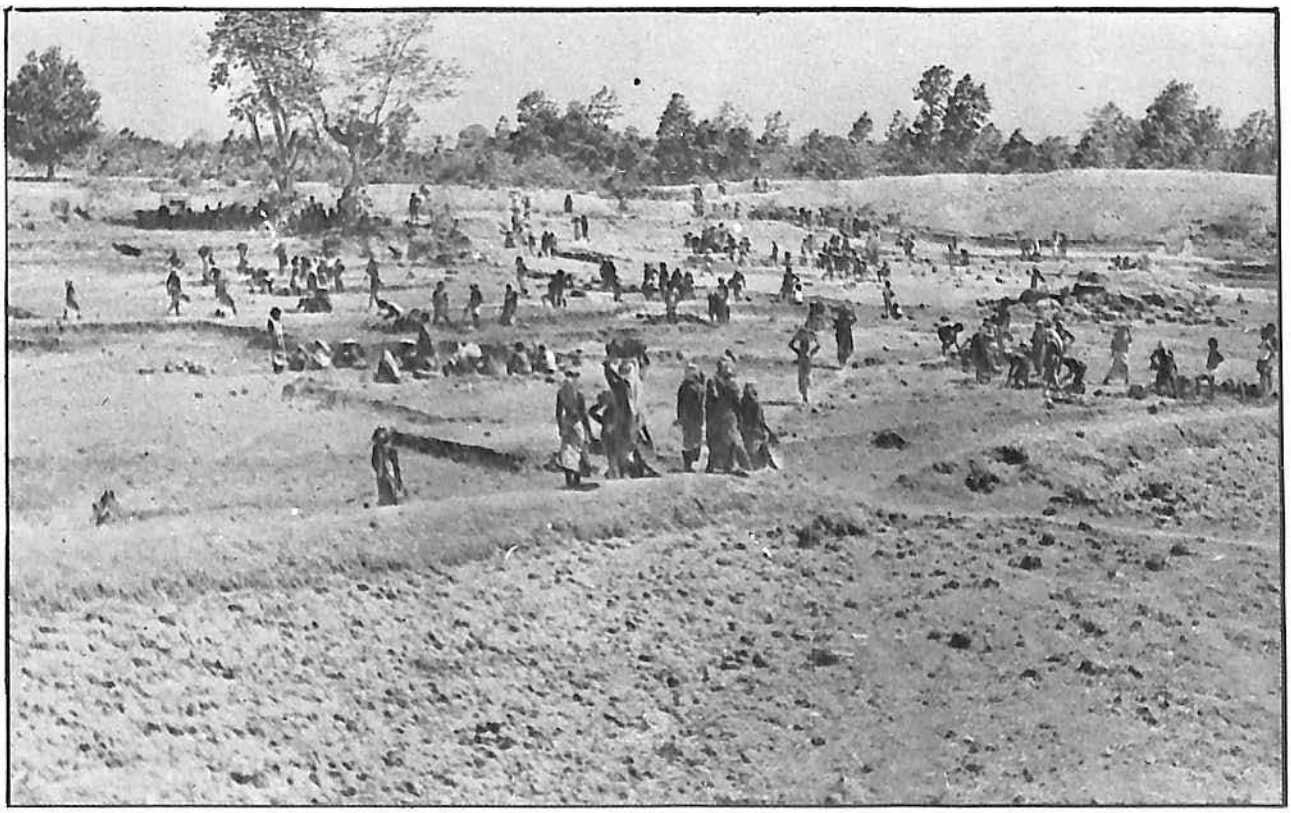
The plight of Kalahandi as years go by is slowly changing for the better. The awareness of the people, the change of attitude of the Government from emergency relief to development, the voluntary agencies' prompt action in promoting self confidence in the weaker sections by providing work and food, and more than all a somewhat steady rainfall in the last two years infused in the people of Kalahandi a sense of confidence and rejuvenation. Lutheran World Service played its modest role in nurturing the growing aspirations of the people. From 1985 onwards Lutheran World Service has been working in Kalahandi in different blocks which were hard hit by drought. Boden, Komna, Khariar, Lanjigarh, Bhawanipatna, Rampur, Narla, Kesinga and Junagar were some of the blocks where Lutheran World Service had its diverse programmes and projects. Nutrition programme for children, medical relief, family assistance, drilling of tubewells to provide drinking water, food-for-work projects to promote



Minor irrigation scheme in progress in Kalahandi District



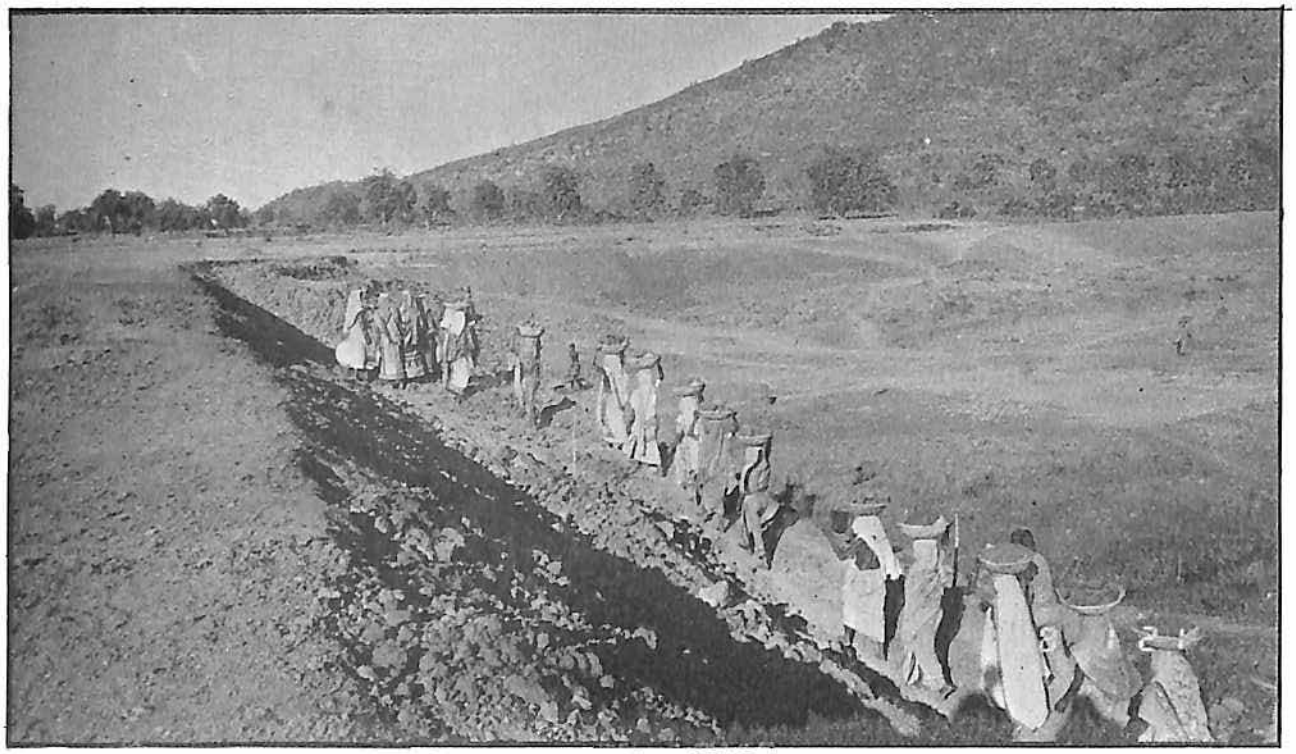
Water harvesting project in Kalahandi in progress



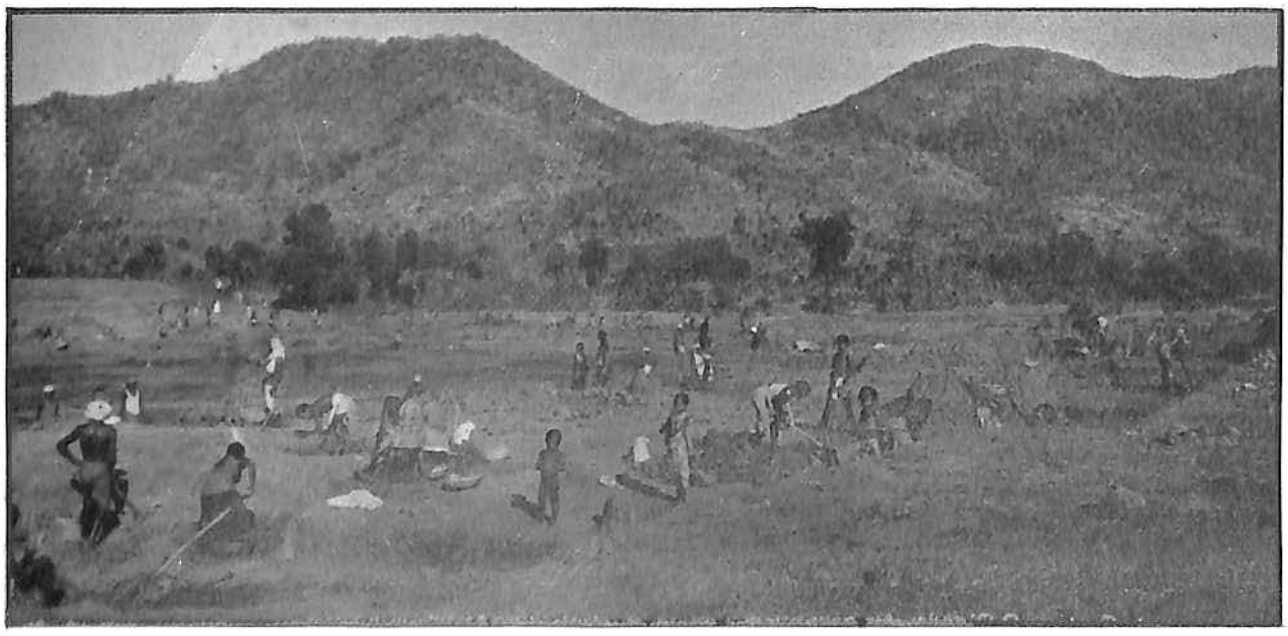
A huge reservoir nearing completion

minor irrigation schemes for the future and to give food for the landless and marginal farmers during the drought were undertaken on a large scale from 1985 to 1989. During this period 92 minor irrigation schemes and about 300 deep tudewells were completed in the above mentioned blocks. And these projects in different blocks are providing water for irrigation and drinking. And this will continue to be a source of development for the future as well.

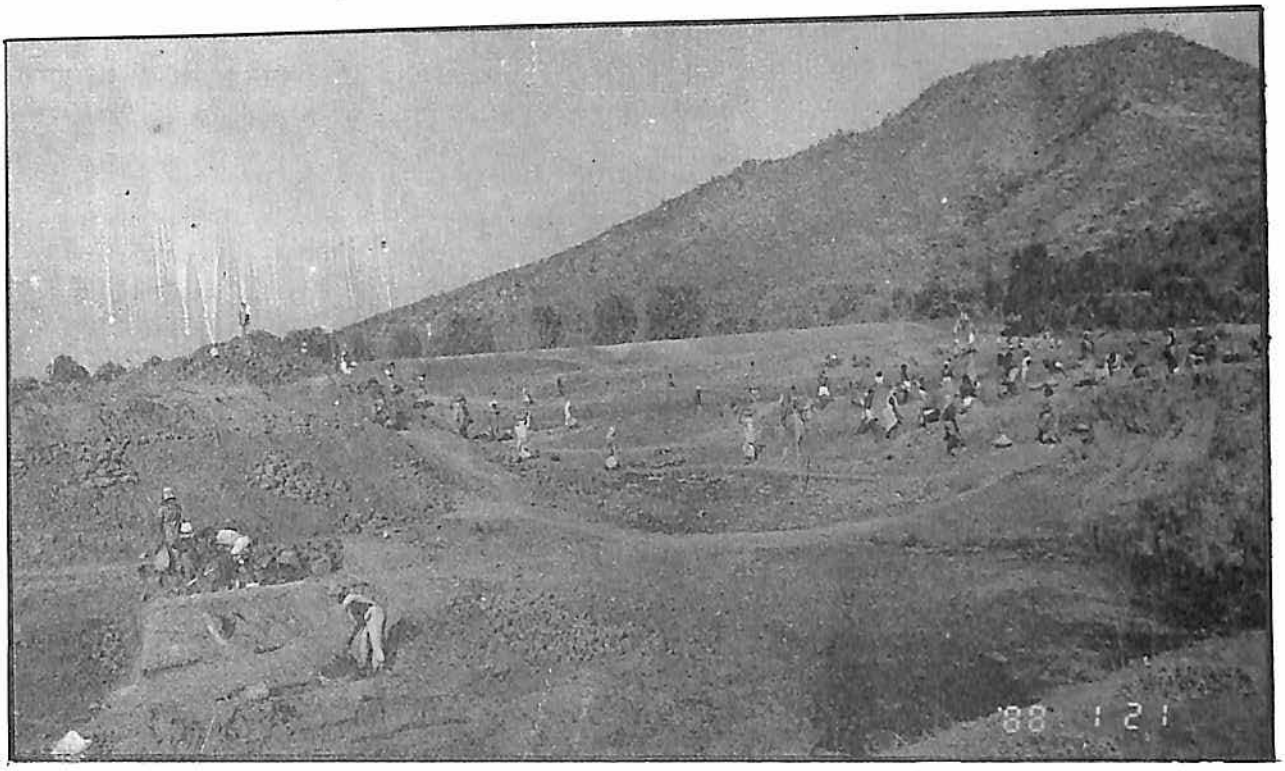
One of the backward areas where less attention has been paid to the weaker sections is the Nawapara Sub-division of Kalahandi district. The prople are still suffering for want of potable water and also for suitable minor irrigation schemes for irrigation purposes in this mono



Tribal women at work in an FFW Project



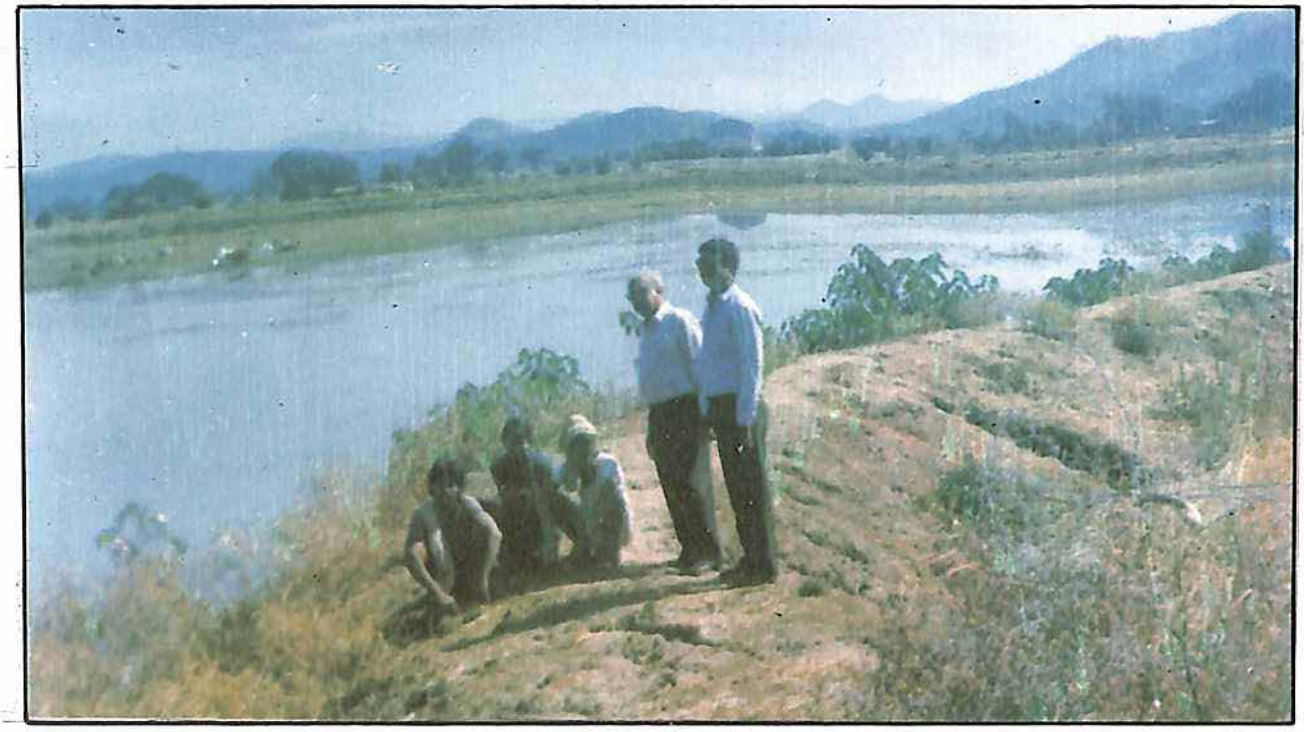
Minor irrigation scheme under the foot of a hill nearing completion



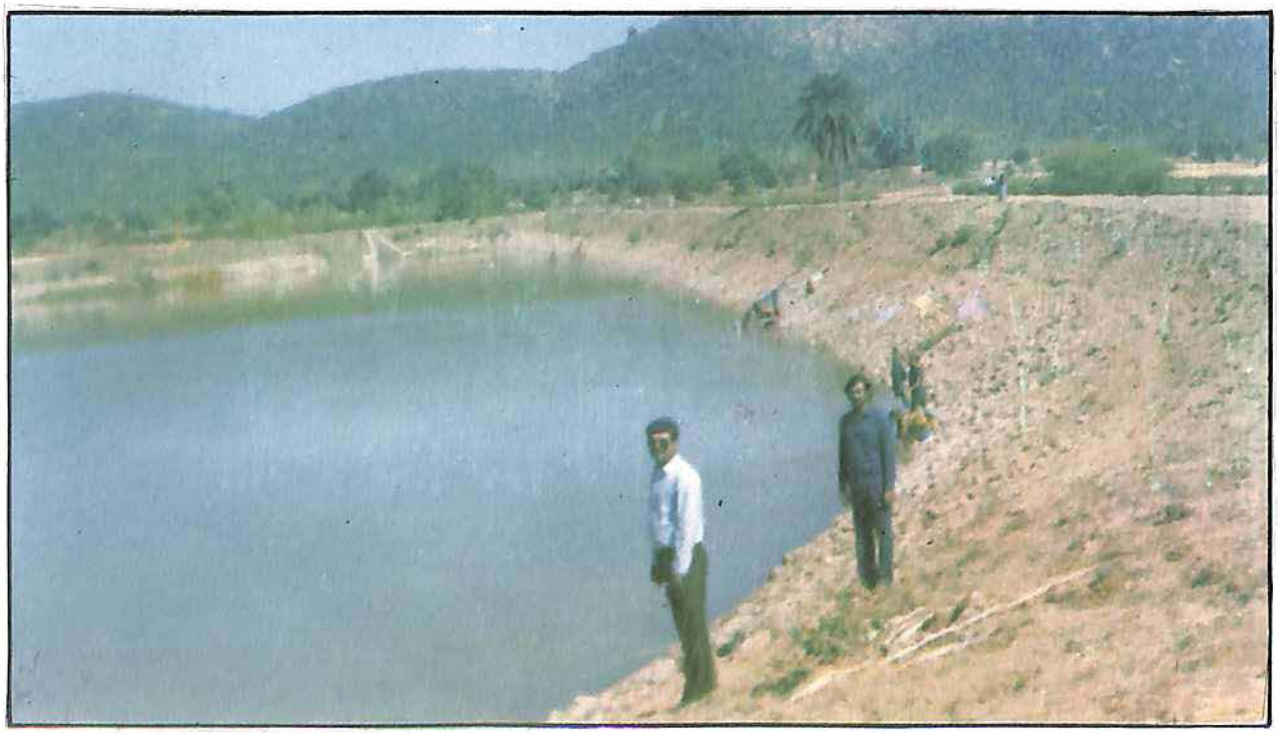
Minor irrigation scheme under the foot of a hill nearing completion

LWS tubewell in a Tribal area

crop area. Hardly any voluntary agency is operating in the area. Lutheran World Service received a request from the Collector of Kalahandi district to assist the Nawapara Sub-division. Minor irrigation schemes have already been taken up for execution during November and December, 1989. Projects are in progress.



To our satisfaction, while visiting some of our old minor irrigation schemes, we have observed, that these projects are in very good shape and producing adequate quantity of water, for irrigation and domestic purposes for hundreds of families in the drought prone district of Kalahandi. This is certainly a change for the better. And the people are happy. When we visit some of these projects, they welcome us with a broad smile.



Water reservoirs after three years

E & R UNIT DRILLING OPERATION 1989

The drilling operation in 1989 was exclusively to provide potable water in drought affected areas in three districts of Orissa State viz. Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj and Balasore. In Kalahandi district two of our rigs (NEMEK 500B and WDS 350) were operating mainly in Nawapara and Bhawanipatna Sub-divisions. Halco 625 has been engaged in Rairangpur Sub-division of Mayurbhanj district. The ITH 10 which was purchased in March, 1989 with the assistance of NORAD, started working soon after in Nilgiri Sub-division of Balasore district.

As in previous years, all the tubewell sites allocated by the Government authorities were in the interior areas, in un-identified villages, (villages which are not notified by the PHE for availability of potable water in the immediate future, as these villages cover less than 250 families) or if in identified villages, the same were problem villages; either with poor accessibility o. rocky region. Lutheran World Service drilling unit therefore had to struggle hard in achieving its goal. But the drilling unit could cope with the situation because of its experienced staff. The core drilling staff consisted of

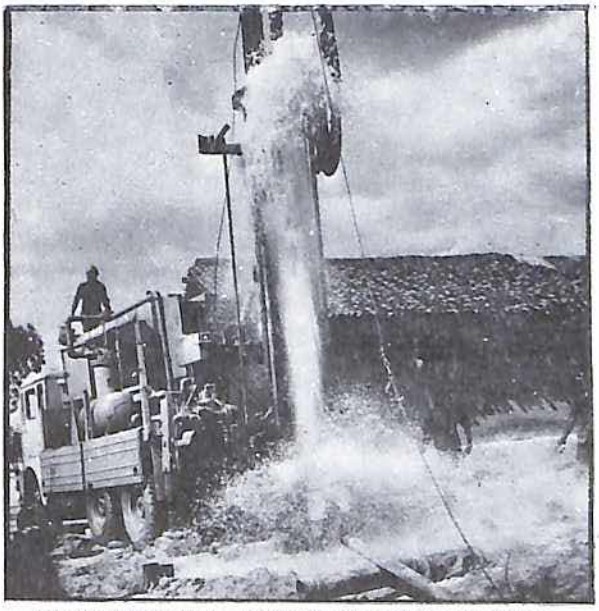
(1) Skilled and experienced people in operating the Hydraulic and/or pneumatic drilling rig.

(2) A team for pre-drilling survey equipped with scientific instruments.

(3) Experienced hand pump installation team.

(4) A well experienced mechanic to attend to mechanical problems of the rigs.

In 1989 we had mechanical problems with all the rigs which seriously hampered the progress of work. Nevertheless the drilling division was able to complete 223 successful bores. In the sinking process, the drilling unit



Water gushing from a depth of below 150 ft. by drilling.

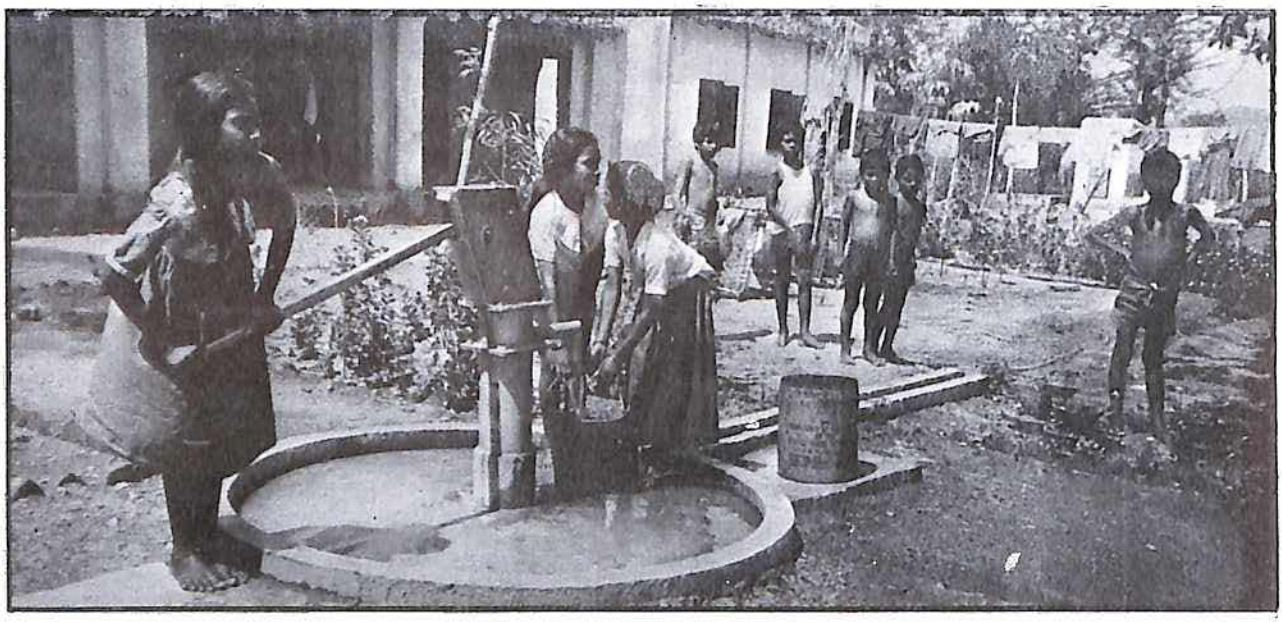
Women play a role in selection of pin-pointed sites for drilling

Rural roadside tubewell at work

completed tubewell viz. the depth, the discharge of water and other primary requirements. According to the PHE regulation each tubewell should be minimum 50 mtrs. deep and should also have a water discharge of 14 litres per minute.

TRAINING ON HANDPUMP MAINTENANCE

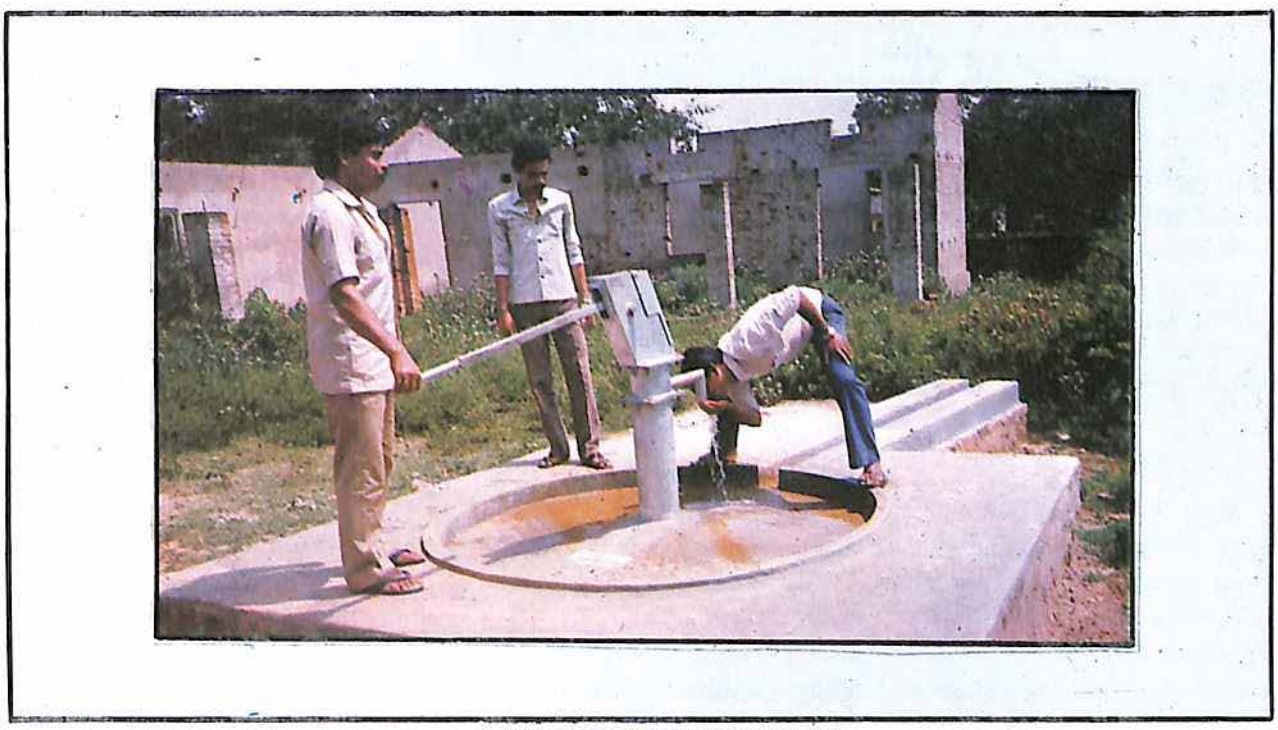
In order to give full and continuous life for a tubewell, proper maintenance is a must. Frequent attention has to be given in this regard for every tubewell, either by the local Panchayat or by the beneficiaries themselves. Therefore some basic training is required at the local level. In addition to the informal training that the drilling unit impart while in the process of sinking, we do conduct organised training programmes involving village men and women. A sense of responsibility is infused in them during the training so that these local men and women can be the future 'caretakers' of their own tubewell in the locality. PHE authorities, UNICEF Officials, local Youth Organisations are often invited as resource persons for such training programmes. The above pattern of collaboration and interaction were found to be very effective in involving the local community and to create in them an enthusiasm for the proper maintenance of the tubewell.



A tubewell in a school premises

involved, besides the ground water investigation team, the Block Officials and the beneficiaries for the selection of sites. Likewise the Hand pump installation team together with the beneficiaries was engaged in the construction of the platform and also installation of hand pumps. Thus in the entire process from the selection of the site to the installation of the hand pump, there is people's participation althrough.

The Government, of Orissa, either PHE dept. or the Board of Revenue, contributed 50% of the direct sinking cost to Lutheran World Service and this partnership is greatly appreciated. The Government's contribution is paid only after proper verification of the



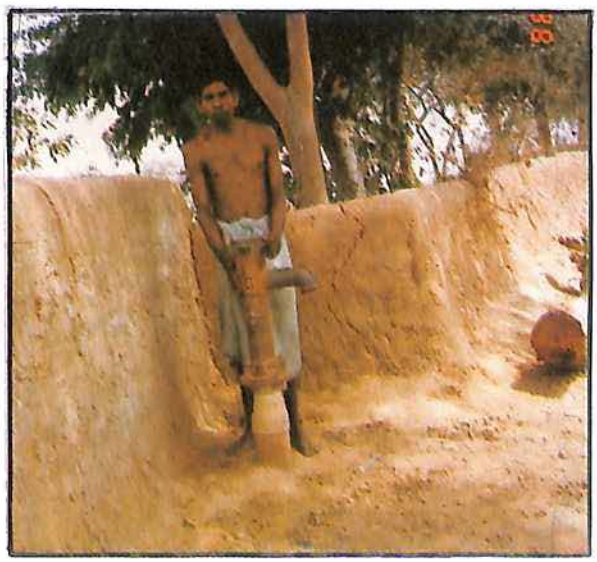
Satisfying thirst for safe drinking water

REJUVENATION OF DEFUNCT TUBE-WELLS IN WEST BENGAL

In the drought prone districts of Purulia and Bankura, hundreds and thousands of tubewells which the Government of West Bengal installed in the seventies to help the drought victims became defunct in course of time, mainly due to lack of proper maintenance and also the utter negligence of the local community. In order to save the community from the water crisis, Lutheran World Service in collaboration with the PHE, Govt. of West Bengal and UNICEF initiated a tubewell rejuvenation programme in 1986. UNICEF arranged tubewell materials and PHE organised a compressor and necessary transportation. Lutheran World Servise was made responsible for the implementation. In 1988 Lutheran World Service rejuvenated 351 tubewells in Purulia district and in 1989, 269 tubewells so far in Bankura district.

By the rejuvenation method each tubewell was properly cleaned with the help of a compressor; new hand pump set (India Mark II) were installed and new platforms constructed. Thus it became not only an economically viable proposition for the organisers but it produced adequate quantity of drinking water once again for the community.

While the rejuvenation programme was in progress, the local community became very much interested in the work and rendered full co-operation to the organisers; and also assured future maintenance of the tubewells. The local Panchayat will also be responsible for the up keep of these tubewells, which got almost a new life by its rejuvenation.



A defunct tubewell before rejuvenation

Visit of the International Evaluation Team, October, 1989.

Ever since the inception of Lutheran World Service (India) in 1974, three evaluation teams appointed by Lutheran World Service, Geneva, conducted evaluations of LWS programmes in India. The third evaluation team was in India during October, 1989. The eight member team consisted of members from different parts of the world viz., Australia, India, Uganda, Canada, Denmark and Geneva. Mr. Sidney Bartsch of LWS—Australia was the Team Leader.

During their two weeks' stay in India, besides conducting detailed discussions with the Director and Senior Executives of LWS (I), they visited a number of projects in West Bengal and Orissa to see, study and to evaluate them. Development projects as well as restoration projects of Emergency programmes were visited and appraised. In order to see a few E & R programmes in South 24-Parganas (Sunderbans in West Bengal), members of the team had to journey by land and river and through silt and slush of the Sunderban rivers. In the remotest areas of Sunderbans, they were able to visit a few primary schools and a tubewell which provides safe drinking water in the saline belt.

The director and the leader of the evaluation team at work

According to the leader of the team, "in the many emergencies which occur around Bengal area, it is the poorest, landless, marginalised illiterate people, who suffer the worst losses". "It follows that if LWS India is to be true to its charter to serve the poorest of the poor wherever possible, then its Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit will always be a large part of the programme".

A new experience for the evaluation team at Sunderbans

Early in the year a transient calm prevailed in the Emergency & Rehabilitation Unit, at the headquarters and in the field. The peak emergency operations in the cyclone affected areas of Sunderbans were over. So also the drought situation in Orissa State were taking a new turn for the better. Simultaneously, the traditional housing programme in North Bengal picked up a momentum and so also the construction of the Primary Schools in the area were nearing completion. In Bihar, the permanent house building programme for the earthquake victims was steadily but rather slowly stepping up.

In all, nine E & R teams were at work in four states exclusively on the restoration programmes; three teams in the drought affected districts of Kalahandi, Koraput and Balasore in Orissa, one team engaged in permanent house construction in Bhadrachalam in Andhra Pradesh, two teams in Malda and West Dinajpur in West Bengal on housing and school construction and another two teams in South 24-Parganas in West Bengal sinking tubewells and constructing primary schools for the cyclone victims, and the ninth team in the distant Laukahi Block in Madhubani district in Bihar building permanent houses for the earthquake victims. Thus, it was in a widely scattered region that the E & R teams were busy in the diverse restoration programmes.

At the same time, the four drilling units (fourth unit commenced work only from March) were in operation in three of the drought affected districts of Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj and Balasore in Orissa State providing safe drinking water to the drought victims.

In thick and thin, in sun and rain, the entire field staff cling to each other with a deep sense of unity, devotion and fortitude to the work assigned to them breaking geographical, cultural and linguistic barriers. It was the hard work of these 'unknown soldiers' that brought solace and succour to the distressed community and gave success and job satisfaction in the total operation of LWS E & R Unit.

At all levels, the E & R Unit staff maintained good public relations with Government officials, whether at the State, District, Block or Panchayat levels and more than anything with the community at large. Most of the field staff lived with the community to share their woes and to help them in their distress. There was also close participation, co-operation and collaboration with the Government authorities concerned in the execution and implementation of the LWS programmes and projects.

During the course of the year, two of our staff members were sent abroad for special training. Mr. P. J. Chacko who was away in 1988 in Japan at the Asian Rural Institute to study Rural Development returned in 1989 completing his studies. Mr. A. K. Biswas went to Bangkok twice to the Asian Institute of Technology, first for a four day workshop on Disaster Preparedness organised by the Harvard University, U.S.A., and then for six weeks for a regular course in Disaster Preparedness. Both of them are now back in their respective fields of operation. We are thankful to the Asian Rural Institute of Japan and the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok for their help in giving appropriate training to our staff.

The Executive Committee of the Emergency & Rehabilitation Unit met six times during the year to transact urgent and important matters regarding Emergency & Rehabilitation programmes.

Feb. 1990

P. C. Joseph
Emergency Officer

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE 1989

	Amount Rs.	Amount US$
Distribution of Donated Commodities	1,298,330	82,750
Provision for Emergency	1,283,074	80,000
Work Project	3,366,364	211,975
Flood Programme Phase II (North Bengal)	7,984,275	519,789
Bihar Earthquake	4,557,865	295,309
Cyclone Programme (West Bengal)	5,937,159	368,642
Non designated A/c		
New Drilling Rig (Funded by NORAD)	2,354,400	184,225
UELCI Bhadrachalam Housing (A.P.)	417,942	27,976
Project WHAT Rig Operation	4,918,269	292,887
Total LWS Funds administered during the year	32,117,678	2,063,553

	Amount Rs.	Amount US$
In addition to the above, the E & R Unit utilised the following resource in 1989.		
Approx. value of LWS Donated Commodities (Milk & Emergency Ration)	2,319,629	149,264
Funds Provided by Govt. of Orissa (Drinking Water)	2,552,165	162,737
Materials Provided by Govt. of West Bengal (Drinking Water)	806,700	52,320
Funds Provided by Other Sources	15,000	987
Approx. value of LWS Donated Commodities (Rig Parts)	198,830	12,795
Total	5,892,324	378,103

STATISTICS 1989 (Emergency Relief Operation)

NUTRITION PROGRAMME—ORISSA & WEST BENGAL

Area	Total No. of Beneficiaries	Daily Average	Commodities Utilised		
			Milk Powder		Emergency Ration
			kgs.	Bags	Cartons
ORISSA					
Balasore (Nilgiri)	148,317	1,926	5,000	200	350
-do- (Baliapal)	241,729	4,915	7,500	300	600
WEST BENGAL					
Kultoli	7,472	1,930	250	10	22
Gosaba	156,497	3,150	4,695	188	400
Basanti	236,018	3,854	7,080	283	636
	790,033	15,775	24,525	981	2,008
Through Dev. Deptt.	60,833	—	1,825	73	—
Through other Organisations	—	—	3,275	131	—
	850,866	15,775	29,625	1,185	2,008

FAMILY ASSISTANCE (Distribution of clothing)

Area	Adults Nos.	Children sets	Blankets Nos.	Beneficiaries
WEST BENGAL				
Basanti	2,704	2,554	1,603	6,861
Gosaba	3 500	3,500	1,590	8,590
Kultoli	—	—	115	115
Other Organisations	900	650	200	1,750
ORISSA				
Balasore	2,185	2,623	—	4,808
BIHAR				
Madhubani	—	1,538	—	1,538
	9,289	10,865	3,508	23,662

ROOFING MATERIALS (PLASTIC SHEETS)—WEST BENGAL, ORISSA

Area	No. of pcs. distributed	No. of families benefitted
WEST BENGAL		
Basanti	1,438	1,438
Gosaba	2,500	2,500
Kultoli	62	62
ORISSA		
Balasore	190	190
	4,190	4,190

STATISTICS
(Rehabilitation & Restoration Programme)
TRADITIONAL TYPE OF HOUSES

Area	Total target	No. of houses taken up	No. of houses completed	Average cost per house
WEST BENGAL				
Malda	1300	975	975	Rs. 2,340
Balurghat	497	497	497	Rs. 2,340
Raiganj	834	834	834	Rs. 2,340
	2631	2306	2306	

PERMANENT HOUSES

Area	Total target	No. of houses taken up	No. of houses completed	Average cost per house
ANDHRA PRADESH				
Bhadrachalam	28	28	28	Rs. 14,927
BIHAR				
Madhubani (Laukahi)	500	402	129	Rs. 18,000
	528	430	157	

CONSTRUCTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Programme	Area	No. of schools target	No. of schools completed	Average cost per school
North Bengal Flood	Malda district	20	20	Rs. 169,603
-do-	West Dinajpur district	22	20	Rs. 169,603
West Bengal Cyclone	Basanti	18	—	
(North & South	Gosaba	19	—	
24 Parganas districts)	Hingalganj	5	—	Approx. Rs. 220,000
	Sandeshkhali I	2	—	
	Sandeshkhali II	3	—	
		89	40	

FOOD FOR WORK

Area	Projects	Earthwork completed cft.	Mandays involved	Commodities Utilised		
				Wheat kgs.	Rice kgs.	Completed Projects
ORISSA						
Kalahandi	9	*3,839,173	68,758	—	231,410	7
Koraput		** 134,134	3,004	—	8,788	12
Balasore	8	* 456,670	6,128	—	29,594	3
Balasore	—	** 399,587	5,345	1294	25,890	11
	17	4,829,564	83,235	1294	295,682	33

Summary of food for work project

ORISSA	Nos.	Area
Tank/Dam	9	944,686 cft.
Bundh	8	7 K.M.

* 2 Projects are in progress in Kalahandi and 5 Projects are in progress in Balasore.

** Projects taken up in 1988 were fully completed within the year.

TUBEWELLS BY HAND BORING

Area	Total Target	Total No. of Tubewells sunk	Average Depth of each tubewell (Mtrs.)
WEST BENGAL			
Basanti	10	3	313.58
Gosaba	14	13	335.25
Raiganj	24	24	48.89
Balurghat	2	2	31.13
	50	42	

DRINKING WATER TUBEWELLS (BY DRILLING DIVISION)

Area	Total No. of Tubewells sunk	Average Depth of each tubewell (Mtr.)
ORISSA		
Kalahandi	120	52
Mayurbhanj	56	50
Balasore	47	56
	223	
WEST BENGAL (REJUVENATION)		
Bankura	194	

STATEMENT OF COMMODITIES IMPORTED DUTY FREE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.89

Sl. No.	Qty.	Commodity	Mode of shipment	Month and year of receipt	Purpose of Donation	Donor's name and address
1.	600	Milk powder	SEA—OCEAN GRACE	March, 89	Emergency Relief	CANADIAN LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF
2.	600	-do-	SEA—JALA JAMINI	June '89	-do-	-do-

Accomplishments of E & R Unit at a glance—1974 to 1989

Type of activities	1974-1988	1989	Total	Unit
1. a. Traditional/Permanent houses	13,150	2,334	15,484	Families
b. Housing Aid	24,462	—	24,462	,,
c. Temporary Shelter	70,084	4,190	74,274	,
2. a. Tubewell (Manual)	6,873	42	6,915	Nos.
b. Tubewell (Rig) 86 to 89 only. (Including Rejuvenation)	929	417	1,346	,,
c. Open Well	68	—	68	,,
3. **Food/Cash-for-work**				
a. Wheat, Rice, Atta	12,743.4	297	13,040.4	M. Tons.
b. Cash	Rs. 506,550 (US$ 50,655)	—	Rs. 506,550 (US$ 50,655)	—
c. Tank/Dam	332	9	341	Nos.
(i) Earthwork in cft.	98 million	5 million	103 million	Cft.
(ii) Area covered for irrigation	8,240	180	8,420	Acres.
d. Village roads	178 (496.25 K.M.)	—	178 (496.25 K.M.)	Nos.
e. Canals	46 (88 K.M.)		46 (88 K.M.)	Nos.
f. Bundh/Embankments	100 (185.25 K.M.)	8 (7 K.M.)	108 (192.25 K.M.)	Nos.
4. Cleaning of Polluted tank for sweet water	2,061	—	2,061	Families
5. Agriculture Assistance (Seeds)	47,478	—	47,478	,,
6. Nutrition Programme (Milk & Emergency Ration)	3,835	55	3,890	M. Tons.
7. School Buildings	391	40	431	Nos.
8. Clothing/Blankets/Utensils	1,292,066	21,912	1,313,978	Nos.
9. Medical Aid	254,458	—	254,458	Patients

THE PROJECTS WERE ADMINISTERED AND IMPLEMENTED BY

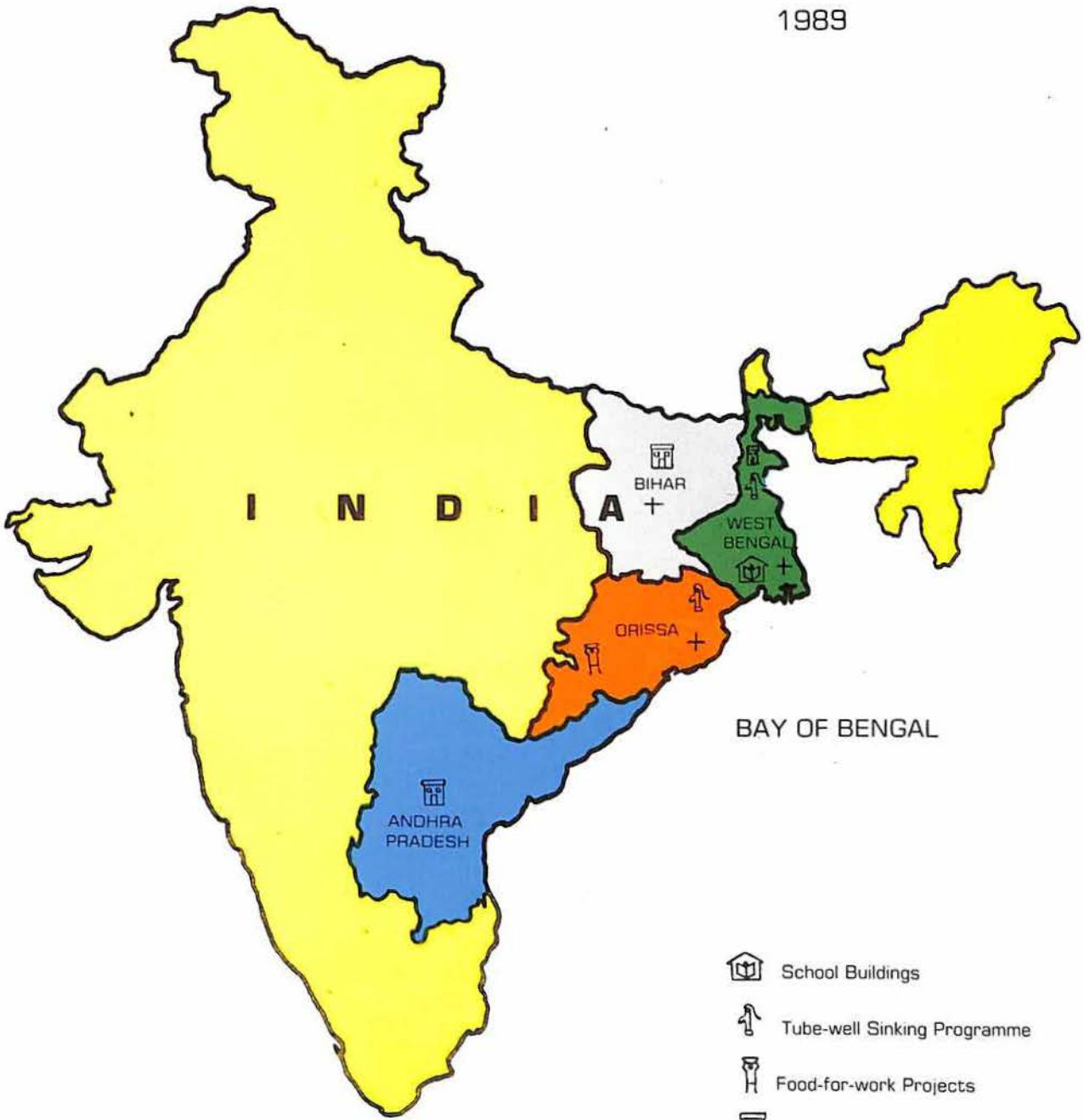
Mr. Erling Nielsen	Director
Mr. G. S. Banerjee	Deputy Director
Mr. Christiaan Minderhoud	Finance Adviser
Mr. P. C. Joseph	Emergency Officer
Mr. S. K. Ganguly	Dy. Chief Accountant
Mr. A. K. Ghosh	Administrative Officer
Mr. T. K. Chatterjee	Jr. Accounts Officer
At the districts:	
Mr. A. K. Biswas	Dy. Programme Co-ordinator,(Bihar)
Mr. R. N. Saha	Project Officer, Kalahandi,(Orissa)
Mr. Sushil Chandra Saha	Project Incharge, Malda,(West Bengal)
Mr. P. J. Chacko	Project Incharge, West Dinajpur,(West Bengal)
Mr. Nitai Chandra Dutta	Project Incharge, Bhadrachalam, (Andhra Pradesh), Balasore, (Orissa), Hasnabad, North 24 Parganas (West Bengal)
Mr. P. K. Sarkar	Project Incharge, Basanti, South 24 Parganas (West Bengal)
Mr. Tapan Dutta	Project Inchage, Gosaba, South 24 Parganas (West Bengal)
Mr. Prasanta Kumar Dan	Project Incharge, Balasore,(Orissa)
Other Regular staff	38 Nos.
Casual volunteers/helpers	85 Nos.
Drilling Division	
Mr. K. G. Mathaikutty	Dy. Programme Co-ordinator (H.O & Districts)
Mr. V. V. Mathai	Project Officer—Maintenance
Mr. Ashim Kumar Sarkar	Project Incharge, Kalahandi,(Orissa)
Mr. Nitya Gopal Saha	Project Incharge, Rairangpur,(Orissa)
Mr. Achintya Kumar Saha	Project Incharge, Bankura (West Bengal)
Mr. S. K. Mandal	Project Incharge, Balasore,(Orissa)
Other Regular staff	35 Nos.
Casual staff	9 Nos.

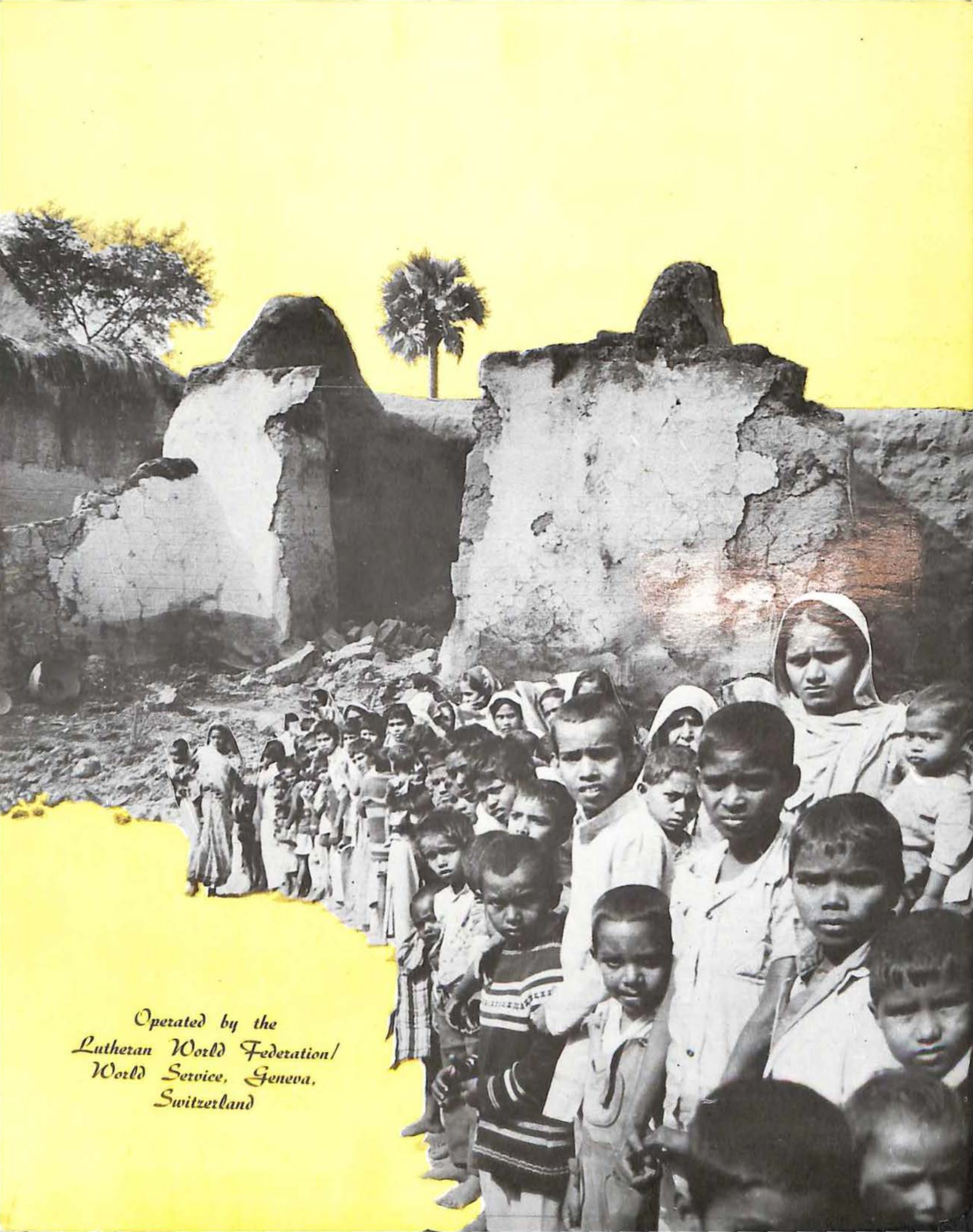
Auditors
Price Waterhouse.

Photo credits : Mr. K. G. Mathaikutty, Mr. S. K. Ganguly, Mr. A. K. Biswas, Mr. P. J. Chacko, Mr. S. Chakraborty

MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING AREAS OF E & R UNIT
EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION
OPERATION
1989





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Switzerland